

MAR 1952

50X1-HUM

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL  
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
 INFORMATION FROM  
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR  
 SUBJECT Economic; Technological - Heavy machine building

DATE OF  
 INFORMATION 1953

HOW  
 PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

DATE DIST. 9 MAR 1954

WHERE  
 PUBLISHED Moscow, Baku

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE  
 PUBLISHED 3 Jun-11 Sep 1953

LANGUAGE Russian

SUPPLEMENT TO  
 REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE  
 OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793  
 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVE-  
 LATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS  
 PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE As indicated

POOR ORGANIZATION AT MOSCOW, BAKU MACHINE BUILDING PLANTS

RAISE PRODUCTIVITY DESPITE HANDICAPS -- Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 3 Jun 53

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Moscow Kompressor Plant raised its production rate to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times its level at the beginning of the period, though there was only a slight increase in personnel. With production costs consistently below plan, the plant's 1953 output is running at least 44 percent higher than in 1950. Labor consumption in norm-hours, since the beginning of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, has been reduced by 43.6 percent in the manufacture of the 3UGM compressor, by 34.2 percent for the 2AV-27 model, and by 25.9 percent for the 2AV-15.

Years of experience show that there are still unlimited possibilities for raising productivity; however, planning deficiencies have impeded progress. For example, the year production plan is frequently upset by individual production orders from the main administration. These orders do not take into account the work load on the various machines, and disrupt continuity in the manufacture of component machine parts.

Much of the plant output lies idle for months because its main administration fails to devote sufficient attention to identifying the actual consumers. During most of 1952 about 3.5 million rubles' worth of goods were frozen in this manner.

Sources on which the plant depends for some parts are late in deliveries, disrupting assembly schedules. For example, the crankshaft forgings, which come from the Sverdlovsk Uralmash Plant, should be received several weeks before assembly, because they require lengthy machining. However, those for the 4AU-15 and 2AV-15 compressors scheduled for May production were not received until after 20 May.

It is hoped that this situation will improve now that both plants are subordinate to the same ministry, through their respective main administrations. The Uralmash Plant is under the Main Administration of Heavy Machine Building, the Kompressor Plant under the Main Administration of Chemical Machine Building.

50X1-HUM

- 1 -

STATE		NAVY		NSRB		FBI		DISTRIBUTION							
ARMY		AIR													

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The main and plant supply organizations also cause the workers many difficulties. Frequently one or another machine must be shut off because materials to be processed are not right on hand. These materials are always found eventually, but only after the intervention of the plant director, the chief engineer, and a host of others. The fault here lies in the insufficient technical qualifications of the supply workers, and in their lack of interest in keeping track of supplies until there is a stoppage, at which time they spring into violent but ineffectual action. -- E. Demin, director, Moscow Kompressor Plant

**POOR ORGANIZATION AT KRASNYY BLOK PLANT -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 18 Aug 53**

The Moscow Krasnyy Blok Plant produces hand hoists, worm and pinion hoists, planetary blocks, trolley hoists, and other hoisting mechanisms widely used in many fields. Additional products are crane trolleys, electrolytic baths, various types of winches, and other equipment for the ferrous metallurgical industry. In 1952, the plant established production of spare parts for high-speed elevators, and of suspended-span cranes with load capacities of 10 and 15 tons.

With sufficient technical and labor resources available, the enterprise had been increasing its production tempo from month to month. Now, however, the plant is among the laggards. In the first 6 months of 1953 the plant failed by 186 hoisting mechanisms to fulfill its plan.

What is the reason for the unsatisfactory work of the enterprise? Reyn, chief engineer of the plant, tries to place a large part of the blame on the plant's suppliers. The plant management also complains that there is a shortage of working space, that the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine Building does not allot enough funds for the urgent needs of the enterprise, and so forth.

However, it would be wrong for these apologists not to note their own mistakes and shortcomings. If the management would cast a sharp, critical glance around the plant, it would find a considerable reserve of unutilized space.

In every shop, without exception, one comes across untidiness, crude work, and neglect of the most elementary requirements of organization for modern production. There is no feeling of responsibility for utilizing each square meter of space to attain maximum possible production. Equipment is arranged without regard to the uses for which it was designed. All materials and finished products lie on the floor. With a more compact arrangement of equipment and a system of shelves, much floor space could be freed.

The following facts give an indication of the faulty organization and poor conduct of production. Summaries of the Production Planning Division of the plant show that only 58 percent of present norms are technically sound. Meanwhile, labor productivity remains low. The output per worker in the first 6 months of 1953 was 98 percent of plan, while the average wage was 105.2 percent of plan. These figures constitute a direct reproach to the plant management, which has not manifested the care necessary for raising the qualifications of personnel, and promoting labor productivity.

Serious deficiencies in the organization of production have led to conditions under which 60 percent of the month's production is completed in the last third of the month. Workers are idle at the beginning and work overtime at the end of the month. This habit increases unproductive expenses and raises the costs of production. In several shops the wage fund has been overdrawn by tens of thousands of rubles.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The irregular work of the plant does not promote the lowering of production costs. In the first quarter 1953 they were lowered by only 0.8 percent, instead of the planned 12 percent.

There is a complete technological cycle at the plant, which has its own foundry and forge shop. However, the foundry does not meet production needs, and the plant has to bring in about 600 tons of castings yearly from the outside.

What keeps the foundry from working more productively? Because of frequent violations of sound technology, more than 10 percent of its castings are rejects. There is no plant laboratory, and available analytical devices stand idle while foundrymen wait until test analyses are run in the laboratories of other plants.

With the new techniques, there are inexhaustible possibilities for increasing production while improving its quality. It is regrettable that in the Krasnyy Blck Plant they are not always utilized as prescribed. For example, considerable effort and funds were expended to acquire two molding machines. They were delivered, tested, and then neglected. The machines are now standing idle for the second year. In June, a press was acquired for the forge shop. Similarly, this machine has not been put into use, but stands exposed to the weather, just outside the windows of the director's office. It is calculated that equipment is being utilized at only two thirds of its capacity. In 5 months of 1953 alone, loss in working time was equal to 7 work days for the entire plant.

Economic leaders, and above all Plant Director Tkachev, are little concerned with the improvement of the workers' working and living conditions. It is difficult to believe that in a plant which manufactures hoists, loads are carried by hand.

The plant party committee and the Central Committee of the Machine Builders' Trade Union suggested a long list of measures to be adopted by the plant management in 1953. It carried out the most insignificant of these, such as "haft the hammers", "rearrange the work bench" etc. And yet the management is unable to acquire a water tank for the heat treating shop, so that workers are obliged to go to the machine-and-assembly shop for a drink. The plant has no dining room. It was planned in 1948 to answer some other utilitarian need; since then the subject of reopening it has been broached frequently, but to no avail.

The plant is always behind with preparations for winter. Many of the buildings are in need of repair. One indication of the condition of the roofs is an iron pail which stands in the office of Deputy Director Rostovskiy. As soon as the sky begins to threaten, Rostovskiy takes the pail from under the table and places it where the danger is greatest.

A pronouncement by the plant party organization about conditions at the enterprise could carry great weight. But Party Secretary Mishin does not exert sufficient party pressure for the accomplishment of control in economic matters.

The plant has at its disposal a considerable force of trained workers. The crux of the matter is that the management must create for them all the conditions necessary for a high labor productivity, and eliminate conditions which hinder work.

The improvements suggested above would guarantee completion of programs ahead of plan, and hundreds of thousands of rubles' worth of above-plan

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

production. The Krasnyy Blok Plant has every possibility of regaining its place in the ranks of the foremost enterprises.

**SERIOUS ORGANIZATIONAL DEFICIENCIES AT BAKU PLANTS -- Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 11 Sep 53**

Baku plants are yearly producing tens of millions of rubles' worth of petroleum equipment above plan. Each year, the products lists are expanded, and new types of equipment are manufactured.

Meanwhile, there are serious deficiencies at the machine building plants. At some there is neither the necessary effort to fulfill the plan, nor a feeling of responsibility for carrying out socialist obligations. These plants depend upon the other plants in their trust to make up their own deficiencies.

For several months the Baku Petroleum Machine Building Plant imeni Shmidt has failed to meet the plan. State discipline is on a low level. Mass political work is poorly conducted, being out of touch with economic and political tasks.

Because of insufficient exactingness on the part of the management, many plants not only turn out low-quality products, but even fail to adhere to the products list laid down by the plan. This is true in particular at the Bol'shevik Plant. The managers of this plant, Kusumov and Amirdzhanov, do not organize labor well, and fail to promote coordinated, even-flowing work in the shop. In the past 8 months the plant has fulfilled its plan only 95.7 percent. Irregular all-out efforts flourish at many of the plants producing petroleum machinery. Thus, at the Plant imeni Sudenny, in the first 10-day period of July 5.9 percent of the plan was fulfilled, in the second period 33.7 percent, and in the third, over 60 percent.

The Azneftemash Trust, which should guide the work of its plants, appears to be out of touch with reality, does not give timely aid in removing serious deficiencies, and struggles weakly against inertia and conservatism. At the Machine Building Plant imeni Sardarov, the managers, Kuliyev, Cherfal, and Spirin, underestimate the value of new techniques, and are extremely slow in carrying out the mechanization of labor-consuming work. The chief engineer of the trust, Kazyev, and the chief of its Technical Division, Blyumental', have failed to adopt resolute measures to eliminate shortcomings. It is well known to the trust that Chief Engineer Abdullayev of the Tractor Repair Plant and Chief Engineer Morozov of the Bakinskiy Rabochiy Plant give little attention to the introduction of advanced techniques. This does not disturb the managers of the Technical Division or the chief engineer of the trust.

Principal responsibility for the poor technical and economic indexes of many plants is borne by the trust's Planning Division and Personnel Division, headed by Kallinikov and Shilov, respectively. Komarov, head of the Division of Labor and Wages, does nothing to advance the study and dissemination of experience gained by progressive machine builders. This division is embroiled in red tape, shows no initiative, and is little concerned with extending the use of high-speed methods of metalworking.

Successful accomplishment of the tasks placed before the machine building plants demands a quick reorganization of the trust, an increasing activity in its role as organizer, the strengthening of state discipline, and an increase in the responsibility of all workers for the tasks entrusted to them.

- E N D -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM